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THE SOUTHERN LAND OF CANAAN.

As composed and sung by J. S. PREVATT, of the Crawford Grays, Georgia.

We hear that o'er in Washington,
That there's a thievish clan,
Who drill under Abolition training—
"They call them Wide-Awakes,
But they'd better mind their cakes,
Or we'll burn it on the Southern Land of Canaan."

Chorus—Oh me! oh my! the spirit of secession is gaining!
Oh never mind old Lincoln,
For he's got into double trouble,
And we'll make him leave the happy land of Canaan.

We hear that old Abe Lincoln,
For the last two months has been drinking
On account of the cause he's been sustaining;
Now we'll let him take his Rye,
For he'll soon have to die,
And be sent to the Yankee Land of Canaan.

Chorus—Oh me! oh my! &c.

Old General Winfield Scott,
With the North has cast his lot,
But the cause he's espoused we no's degrading;
But let him take his stand
With the Abolition clan,
And we'll hang him as we hung John Brown—in Canaan.

Chorus—Oh me! oh my! &c.

Old Lincoln's o'er in Washington,
And we hear he's quite alarmed,
For he's pouring in the troops, there to sustain him;
Cut he'll find that we're not scared,
For we've Lee and Beauregard,
And we'll fight them 'till there's no one left in Canaan.

Chorus—Oh me! oh my! &c.

We have heard some mighty tales,
Of Abe Lincoln splitting rails,
And we're told his reputation will sustain him;
But he'll find our timber tough,
And he'll never split enough
To fence the happy, happy Land of Canaan.

Chorus—Oh me! oh my! &c.

Old Lincoln says we're weak,
And on us vengeance he will wreak,
With his many thousand legions to sustain him;
But we'll take our gallant flag,
Lee, Beauregard and Bragg,
And we'll make them leave the happy Land of Canaan.

Chorus—Oh me! oh my! &c.

Old Greely says we're poor,
And he intends to invade our shore,
And with gold he says his troops will be sustaining;
But we need not mind their tales,
For we've got the Cotton Bales,
And they'll always bring their gold to our Canaan.

Chorus—Oh me! oh my! &c.

The Star of the West,
It seemed she could not rest,
Unless old Lincoln's cause she was sustaining;
But our boys at New Orleans,
Got the Star, the Pork and Beans,
And we'll keep them for the Happy Land of Canaan.

Chorus—Oh me! oh my! &c.

VIRTUOUS WOMEN.—It has been well said,
that the virtuous woman is an angel in dry goods
and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky, and
happiness, wherever she goes. Her path is one
of delicious roses, perfume, and beauty. She is
a sweet poem, written in rare curls, choice calico,
and good principles.

"Jesse," who figured so largely in the
Presidential campaign of 1856, is again taking
her place on the public arenas. The Washington
correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:
Private letters from Gen. Fremont speak of the
great assistance which his wife "Jessie" well re-
membered of the campaign of 1856, is rendering
him in this most serious contest. She acts as his
private secretary, writing many of his most im-
portant business letters, and taking notes of his
conversation with officers on matters of moment.

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD THE NORTH.

The intelligence lately received that the British army in Canada is to be reinforced during the present month by 22,500 men is, if reliable, and if viewed in connection with the present state of affairs, both significant and portentous. We make this qualification, because we have been unable to find any statement in our English files corroborative of the report telegraphed from Cape Race—a circumstance, however, which, of itself, does not disprove the truth of the latter. We therefore, frame our argument accordingly. If it were an isolated act, and this country, instead of being involved in a vital struggle for its own national existence, was at peace, we should regard the increase of the British forces beyond the border, as only intended for the additional protection of British territory, dictated by a policy we should little care to investigate.

But when, for some months past, the course of England toward this country has been to excite our serious apprehensions of a violent rupture at no distant date—when we see fortifications that were always in good repair being brought up to a pitch of unusual strength and efficiency, and a powerful fleet of line-of-battle ships and gun-boats added to the usual North American squadron, we naturally attach more than ordinary importance to an event like the present, and the more especially as it follows close upon a similar reinforcement, which was of sufficient extent at the time to arouse a strong suspicion on this side of the Atlantic of the motive which induced it.

Moreover, the language employed by British statesmen has more than once betrayed opinions not at all reconcilable with a friendly feeling toward this country, and we have seen a letter from Lord John Russell, relating to the annexation of San Domingo, which clearly shows that he has, since the outbreak of the rebellion, looked upon it as certain to be successful. He speaks of the Northern and Southern Confederations of North America as fixed facts, and alludes to the probability of their forming an alliance, at some future time, for the purpose of resenting the aggressive interference of Spain in the New World. Such references to the independent national existence of the rebellious States, are both uncalled for and offensive. But they serve very well to enlighten us upon the subject of official views in England, from which we may infer the policy of a government always jealous of our greatness, and the example we afforded of the success of republicanism, and, as a consequence, by no means averse to our overthrow.

To confirm us in the belief that this movement is precursory of hostilities toward the United States, we learn that the London Times, while calling upon the English Government to develop the cultivation of cotton in India, says it will waive all scruples when the prosperity of the country and the existence of millions are at stake. This means, we presume, that the British Government will have no hesitation in breaking our blockade in order to get cotton whenever the demand for that commodity in Lancashire becomes sufficiently pressing. It may be thought that this can be done with something like impunity when the Canadian garrisons are made strong enough to resist any invasion of that country by Americans; but no more fatal mistake could prompt an evil action, and no greater disaster could occur to England, than war with this republic. Whatever may be the intentions of the British Government, however, the United States is prepared for the worst.

Our fort and harbor defences generally are being increased and put in the best working order, besides undergoing all the improvements which modern science can suggest, while those we have captured from the rebels are about to be armed with rifled cannon, and be made as impregnable as possible. Meanwhile, our immense army and navy are daily receiving accessions and becoming more formidable in their strength. We have thus every reason to be confident of our power to prevent Great Britain successfully carrying into execution those plans which her dubious policy does not fail to indicate, and to which the absence of scruples in the management of her international affairs would oppose no obstacle.

As a reason for the dispatch of so large a force to Canada, it may be alleged by the British Government that it was in consequence of an apprehension that an attempt might be made at the annexation of Canada to the United States, and as a simple measure of safety during the war in this

country. But no such explanation will be accepted by the people of the United States or those in England who are cognizant of the real object the Government have in view—the idea of our invading Canada without the provocation of a war with England being absurd. We say this because we have no doubt the Government will be asked for an explanation of a proceeding, which, judging by the parliamentary and press remarks upon the original reinforcement, is certain to provoke strong opposition in England, and may not unlikely lead to a change of administration. The significance of the act of sending such a large military force in Canada is increased by a simultaneous change in the governorship of the colony. Sir Edmund Head is to be superseded by Lord Monck, an Irish peer, who will doubtless act upon special instructions, and be the willing instrument of the present ministry.

It will be fortunate for England if the absence of so large a portion of her naval and military strength in these waters does not open a convenient opportunity for Louis Napoleon to carry into execution some of his favorite European projects, of which the annexation of the island of Sardinia is among the least. And it will be well, in any case, for her to profit by our warning advice, that breaking the blockade maintained by the United States Government would be the prelude to the most disastrous chapter in her history. Her shipping would be swept from the seas; ten millions of her people—the number dependent upon the American trade—would be reduced to destitution; starvation and riot would reign in Lancashire, and the very throne itself, undermined by the Puritan party, would be imperilled. Meantime the United States, fighting in a good cause, and with vastly superior resources to those of England, would be comparatively little affected, and at length emerge victorious. But, for the sake of humanity and civilization, it is to be hoped, however ominous may be the signs of the times, that such a war will never darken the century in which we live.—*New York Herald.*

QUININE.

Speaking of quinine, there is nothing that the Yankees have chuckled over more than our supposed want of this article, the monopoly in this country being in the city of Brotherly Love, and its importation interdicted by the blockade. They forget in this sunny South, this land of flowers, where fields smile everywhere with waving corn and the promise of an abundant harvest, we have a dozen substitute, and from the herbaria of almost any country housewife its place may be supplied.

It is worth a ten years war to get back to the good old days of hoarhound, boneset and snake-root. Did you ever take it for the ague? Why, my dear friend, though *per se* it may be a little bitter to the taste, yet dashed with sweet spirits of revolution and a few drops of the blockade, it is excellent, and the nose of a gay, joyous and wine-loving Frenchman was never more titillated by the aroma, the banquet of his own choice Burgundy, than yours would be, prejudice aside, by the sweet smell of the self-same snake-root.—Oh! how I long for the practice of the olden time—to see once more some stately grand-dam, after hours of begging, coaxing and expostulating, armed with a bowl in one hand, a switch in the other, plant herself in front of an incorrigible urchin, with an emphatic "Now take it," from which there is no appeal. To see him wriggle and twist, with contortions of face and limb so ludicrous as to make me laugh at this distance of time—to hear him declare, in the presence of the most orthodox of all grand-mothers, that he would rather get his Catechism than to take it—to see the switch come down *kerchack* upon his irreverent shoulders—all these things afford me the retrospect of a happy boyhood, and carry me back to the whispering pines, the rippling streams and purling brook of my own dear Cape Fear land.

To behold in after years this self-same lad, cured of the ague, a man of promise in the world, the pride of his grand mother's heart, furnishes a case in point—as the lawyers say, a strong circumstance to go to jury—in favor of the practice; and who blame me for saying, All honor to the blockade, snake-root and Southern Independence! [*North Carolina Presbyterian.*]

The New Orleans Delta says that Gov. Morgan, of New York, is extensively interested in property in that city, and probably elsewhere in the South.

A NOVEL CASE OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Some years ago a kinsman of the celebrated Stephen Girard came over from France to contest the will of the great millionaire, and having expended all his means without success, he resorted to teaching French for a livelihood. He selected a well populated town for the field of his labors and hung out his sign, "Mons. Girard, Professor of the French Language." In this same town it happened that a Mr. Boyle, an Englishman, had a school, and also professed to teach the French language. But as soon as it was ascertained that a genuine Frenchman had arrived, and a very handsome man at that, Mons. Girard soon took away all Mr. Boyle's scholars, much to his vexation and disgust, and for which imaginary injury he determined to have satisfaction. The consequence was, Mr. Boyle one fine day gave Mons. Girard a severe pummeling. Boyle was indicted for the offence, and the case being called in court, the District Attorney requested Mons. Girard to take the stand and relate all the circumstances of the assault and battery to the court and jury.

Mons. Girard appeared to be a most elegant and refined gentleman, and having been sworn, he proceeded as follows, the court-room being crowded, and many of his pupils present:

"If it pleases your honor, Monsieur le President, le Judge, et vous, Messieurs of ze Jury, I shall make ze plain statement. I vas in my room in ze afternoon, about ze time I expect my little scholar, when I hear a knock at ze door. Naturellement I suppose it was little pupil, and without hesitation I say 'come in.' But, if it please your honor, Monsieur le President, le Judge, et vous, Messieurs of ze Jury, to my grand surprise and consternation it was Mons. Boyle, who look at me wis ze fierceness of a wild animal. Wisout saying one word, Mons. Boyle commence to put himself in ze position of ze box—like zis. [Here the witness demonstrated the attitude a la Heenan.] but if it pleases your honor Monsieur le President, le Judge, et vous, Messieurs of ze Jury, I never fight. In my country every body fight, wis ze pistolet, ze small sword, ze broadsword, and ze carbine, but me, I was brought up in ze monastery for ze church, and I never fight consequently, naturellement, I retreat, while Mons. Boyle advance towards me. Presently, Mons. Boyle, in ze position of ze box, make a demonstration wis 'is left hand, like dat, [showing the position,] and naturellement I trow up my right arm, when to my grand surprise and consternation, Mons. Boyle hit me wis his right hand, biff, in ze eye. Oh, mon Dieu, immediately, I see ze wax candle, ze star, and a strange country in which I was lost entirement. When I recover myself, naturellement, I suppose Mons. Boyle was satisfy, but to my grand surprise and consternation, Mons. Boyle for ze second time was in ze position of ze box. Dis time he make ze demonstration wis 'is right hand, when I trow up my left arm, and to my grand surprise and consternation he take me biff wis 'is left hand in my czezer eye. Again I see ze wax candle, ze star, and dat strange country. O mon Dieu, I should never return—ze blood was streaming all over my face. Presently I see ze day light once more. I was so glap. But if it pleases your Honor, Monsieur le President, le Judge, et vous, Messieurs of ze Jury, when I look round, to my grand surprise and consternation, I see Mons. Boyle for ze third time in the position of ze box! Dis time I suppose I shall make sure, so when Mons. Boyle make 'is third demonstration, I trow up both arms, when, to my grand surprise and consternation, Mons. Boyle did not hit me in ze eye at all, but he gives me a blow, biff, in the stomach!—Oh, mon Dieu, I was lost forever, and receive such a pain that I was drawn up like one cork-screw. When I recover, to my surprise and delight, Mons. Boyle 'ad vanish, and if it please you Honor, Monsieur le President, le Judge, et vous, Messieurs of ze Jury, dis is all I can recollect about ze case.

It was next to impossible to preserve order while the witness proceeded with his evidence, as the audience was convulsed with laughter, and we need not say that Mons. Boyle was convicted.

While the Yankees were making haste away from the Manassas battle field, it is reported that a South Carolina regimental band, stationed on a hill in full sight, commenced playing for the benefit of the flying fugitives, "Wait for the wagon and you'll all get a ride."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS

OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

Our Paper.

There are a number of our subscribers whose term of subscription is about out. We hope they will renew immediately, as we are compelled to pay the highest cash prices for everything we use in furnishing to them the paper; and each and all of them will confer a great favor by assisting us in procuring new subscribers. Besides our daily exchanges from the seat of war, we have obtained the services of several gentlemen as correspondents from different camps. With this addition to our columns, and our unsparing efforts to give the latest and most reliable news, both from the war and the seat of Government, we hope to merit a liberal patronage from the people of this part of the State. Our price for the Semi-Weekly is just half the size of the old Weekly Banner, there being no difference in the price of the Semi and the Weekly, only in the postage—and if any of our friends who have been taking the Semi-Weekly prefer the Weekly on account of the postage, we will furnish them at the same price and size as formerly. Send in your two dollars, and inform us which you will take.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce the name of William Lander Esq., of Lincoln, as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the first regular Congress of the Confederate States.

MANY CITIZENS.

Since Mr. Craig has peremptorily refused to be a candidate, and also refused to serve if elected, as we understand, we heartily endorse the above nomination. Mr. Lander is well known in this district as a true patriot, possessing eminent legislative and business capacities, a bold and attractive speaker, and pledged, as he has lent his whole energies in the support of the Southern cause, to such measures as shall be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the general good of the South. We fear that the people are not giving attention enough to the election of Congressmen. They seem to be ignorant of the real importance of such an election, and its bearing upon the success of our cause. It may be that they have already made up their minds as to the man for whom they intend to vote, and for this reason say nothing about it; but this is not enough—if they have selected a suitable man, they should see that their neighbors vote for him also. Now is the time the country stands in need of the best and most experienced men. Timid, inexperienced, weak men will not do to guide us safely through this revolution. The salvation of the Southern Confederacy, to a great degree, depend upon the character of our Congressmen. The Hon. Burton Craig was our choice.—He was in every respect a suitable representative—next to him in ability, pure patriotism, firmness of character and unwavering zeal for whatever he undertakes, is William Lander, Esq., of Lincoln.

Another Victory.

While the proud Confederate army stands panting in defiance on the banks of the Potomac, and burning to be led to the rescue of their outraged and terrified brethren of Maryland, the mimic lightning flashes along the meandering wires throughout the Southern Confederacy, heralding forth the good tidings and glorious news of victory and conquest by the dauntless chivalry and strong arms of the liberty-loving patriots of oppressed, insulted Missouri. The ebbing tide of tyranny and despotism, carrying with it the fiendish fire brands of desolation, oppression, rapine, and rape; and threatening unconditional subjugation and bondage to the free people composing the greater portion of the American continent, has been met by the gallant yeomanry of Missouri, and forced to recoil with reiterated effect and damning shame upon the accursed heads of those demons of human oppression who gave it life, and who now again reap its full benefit to their eternal discomfiture, by basking their loathsome sides in the full sunshine of humiliating and ignominious defeat. The approving smiles of Heaven still rests upon Southern arms—His potent arm is visible on every battle field and in every skirmish in which the North and the South, the respective forces of fanatical hate and righteous defense, have been engaged, since this fratricidal war of unprecedented "bloody horror" and civil woe began. Under these premonitions, our enemies may well tremble for their impending fate, and our people renew their allegiance and increase their energies for the firm and lasting establishment of their liberties, homes and family altars.

The particulars of the battle will be found in another column of this issue.

Change of Schedule.

The mail on the North Carolina road is carried now by the Express. It arrives here from the South at eleven o'clock, and from the North at twelve o'clock, all in the night.

Moore Troops.

We learn from Capt. W. B. Clement of Mocksville, who has been engaged in raising a cavalry company, that he has enough men to march. He will, however, take a few more if application is made soon.

Capt. C. W. Bradshaw has a company of Infantry about made up, from Rowan and Davidson counties. A splendid troop of cavalry, from South Carolina, some seventy-five strong, passed through this place a few days since, en route for Virginia.

We learn from a gentleman from Washington, N. C., that the citizens are making preparations for a vigorous defense, in case they be attacked by Picayune Butler's Vandal crew. From what we can learn from our coast generally, that *miserable vulgus* will not find another Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina. The people are aroused, and every foot of ground will be disputed at the point of the bayonet.

For the Banner.

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This body will meet in the Methodist Church, in the town of Salisbury, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 23d instant, (October).

The permanent organization of a State Bible Society, and other important matters will be before the Convention.

Delegates from all the county Bible Societies, as well as others friendly to this great and good cause, are expected to be present.

Rev. Jas. H. McNeill, late Secretary of the American Bible Society, and other prominent gentlemen, are expected to be in attendance.

Delegates will be entertained during the meeting at private houses, and free return tickets over the various rail roads, will be given.

All papers in the State please copy. By order of the Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society.

S. H. WILEY, Sec'y.

Oct. 4th, 1861.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CLARKSVILLE, Sept. 30.—The Telegraph of yesterday says, Judge Monroe's Son, McKee and Halderman, of the 'Courier,' arrived there as refugees from Louisville. Breckinridge, Clay, Preston, and other distinguished Kentuckians also escaped.

Jack Allen has joined Buckner with three hundred men, also Humphrey Marshal, with eight hundred men. Gen. Johnston's army is moving up the river from Columbus. Somebody hurt.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.—Passengers by to-day's train report that General Buckner had broken up the camps of the Unionists in Owen county on Saturday, capturing four hundred and sixty stand of arms and camp equipage, and routing some Indians, who swam the river.

General Buckner is reported to have gone to Hopkintonville and dispersed the Union camps there. Smithland was occupied by Federal forces on the 24th.

The Louisville Democrat of the 27th, says, that J. C. Breckinridge and Geo. D. Hodge is fifty miles above Richmond, Ky., with 2800 men at a camp of instruction.

Ex-Gov. Morehead, R. T. Durrett, and others were arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

James B. Clay and W. G. Overton, of the Louisville Courier, were arrested—Minister Preston escaped.

D. B. Monroe, U. S. District, and D. B. Monroe Jr., Secretary of State, of Kentucky, have resigned and were immediately arrested.

They have since escaped and reports that Gen. Zollicoffer captured nearly one thousand stand of arms, which were intended for the Union men.

The Democrat says that the bridge over the river at Paducah is now complete.

The boats that were used have been sent to Cincinnati about two weeks since.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American of the 30th, says that General Buckner is advancing up the Ohio river and driving the 'Home Guards' before him. He is supposed to have reached Owensboro' on Monday night last. The same correspondent says that the advance guard of the army of Bowling Green moved forward Monday ten miles beyond Green river.

Rosseau is reported as retreating. It is reported to day at Bowling Green that the Hessians burnt Hawkinsville and Clove Port on the Ohio river.

Gen. Buckner has blown the locks on Green river.

W. A. Hatteman of the Louisville Courier, has escaped and arrive here to day.

Gov. Gamble (bogus) of Missouri has issued a proclamation for the State Convention to meet in St. Louis on the 10th of October.

Sir James Ferguson and the Hon. Mr. Burke, of England, arrived in the city yesterday, en route for Richmond. They have private dispatches for the Government.

Arnold Harris has been released unconditionally.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Secretary of War forbids the drafting of troops, but will rely on the popular love for the flag of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Confederate force is encamped near Falls Church. All is quiet as far as heard from on the other side of the Potomac to noon to-day. Marshal Kane of Baltimore has been sent to LaFayette.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—The Chicago Tribune of the 25th acknowledges a complete victory by the Confederates at Lexington. Col. Mulligan's command was 35000 strong and were strongly entrenched. The Federal reinforcements were intercepted and driven back.

The fight lasted from the 16th to the 21st. The situation of the Federals grew desperate. Daily sorties and skirmishes occurred constantly.

The Home Guard were much disaffected and held a council to determine upon the capitulation. General Price demanded an unconditional surrender. The officers are to be kept as prisoners and the men are allowed to depart without arms. The Federals were marched out to the tune of 'Dixie.' Col. Mulligan shed tears at the sight—the men raved but took the oath never again to take up arms against the Confederate authorities. Col. Mulligan was wounded during the engagement.

Gov. Jackson arrived on Saturday with his traveling Legislature.

Prisoners, property, and specie captured was immense. It was a splendid profitable victory.

The Memphis Avalanche special correspondent from Bowling Green says Gen. Buckner took Hopkinsville yesterday, with six hundred stand of arms, and three cannon. Twelve hundred Federals fled before him His force was 2000, and nobody hurt.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 25th says: Seige did not make an attack at Lexington but was at St. Louis. There were only 22000 Confederates engaged at Lexington against thirty thousand Federals ten thousand of the latter was out on a marauding expedition. The Federals were so exhausted that they were unable to make resistance to Confederates.

Fremont's dispatch to Washington says: "Lexington has fallen into Prices hands, having cut off supplies of water. The reinforcements, fourteen thousand, had no means of crossing the river in time. I am taking the field to destroy the enemy before or after the junction of McCulloch's forces."

Dispatch from Jefferson city says Claib Jackson is advancing on Boonville with ten thousand, and Price is marching towards Georgetown with twenty thousand. Lexington is divided for that purpose.

The steamer Clara Bell is retaken by the Confederates with 30,000 dollars merchandise.

Prices force in a few days doubtless, will be thirty or forty thousand strong

Nothing later of interest from Lexington.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MOBILE, Oct. 2.—The steamers R. Spalding and Baltimore left Fortress Monroe en route for Fort Hatteras. The Jamestown has arrived from the coast of Florida. She brings no news.

Gen. Reynolds has been placed in command at Fort Hatteras.

Secession Ordinance next week. The Syracuse Republican Convention was called to order by Simeon Draper. Prospects favored harmony and Union between the two parties.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Prisoners of War arrived at noon to-day and were escorted to Parish prison by several companies of citizen soldiery. New Orleans was out to see them.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Fremont having made immediate requisition for five hundred thousand dollars, for Military stores, Gen. Ripley replies denying Fremont's authority to make purchases.

Further accounts show excessive prices paid for inspection made of goods purchased. Finally, Ripley says unless purchases are regulated and restricted present appropriations of Congress is insufficient to meet liabilities.

Our country friends are earnestly requested to bring in as soon as possible, all contributions they may feel inclined to give. Our soldiers need everything in the way of clothing, they can get. We will have the list of articles published each week. Put your name upon the articles you send; also the regiment you wish them to go to, that we mistake not. We are very particular about these things. Winter will soon be upon us, let us all unite, as one body, and give the soldiers all the comfort we can. They are deprived of a nice room to shield them from the cold North wind; they will have to brave more storms than Yankee storms. Then let your hearts and purses fly wide open, and show to the world that you are willing to do something. We hope there is not one that will refuse to give something.—There are many little things at home that you could give, and not miss.

N. O. WILKINSON, Sec'y,
Soldiers Aid Society, Rowan.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY.

Mrs C Partee, 6 pillow slips, wine, cordial, sheets, towels, shirts, and 1 bag of sage. Mrs P Kirk, 1 pair of socks. C Barger, 1 bushel of potatoes. J Williams, 1 blanket and 1 pair of socks. A May, 1 pair of socks for J A Eller. J Eller, 1 pair for J Eller. Mrs J C Smith, 4 sheets, 11 towels, 1 counterpane, 12 pillow slips, 1 pair drawers, 8 pair socks, 2 shirts, bandages and lint. Miss J Brown, 1 pair socks. L C Lynn, 2 pair socks. C A Miller, 2 pair socks. Mrs C Miller, 2 pair socks. Mrs Canble, 2 pair socks. Mrs P Peeler, 2 pair socks. E Rhitz, 1 pair socks. Mrs T Lynn, 1 pair socks. Mrs R Brown, 1 pair socks. Mrs P A Heilig, 2 pair socks, 1 blanket. Mrs J Lynn, 2 pair socks. Mrs R Holdshouser, 1 pair socks. Mrs H Brown, 3 pair socks. J Earnheart, 1 blanket. E Lyerly, 2 pair socks, Merino drawers. Mrs A Houghton, 6 pair socks, 4 pair Marino drawers, 3 canton flannel drawers, 4 flannel undershirts, 2 red flannel fatigue shirts, 1 blanket, 1 woolen coverlaid, 1 comfort, 1 pillow, parcel of old shirts and linen rags for the sick soldiers. Mrs L Lyerly, 2 pair socks. J S M Morrison, 2 quilts, 1 shirt, 2 pair socks, 1 sack of fruit. Mrs Z Bost, 3 pair socks. Mrs B Smith, 2 pair socks. Mrs

M Miller, 1 pair socks. Mrs M L Peeler, 2 pair socks. Mrs M Holdshouser, 2 pair socks. Mrs L Agnew, 2 pair socks. Mrs Dr Whitehead, 4 blankets. Mrs D Eller, 2 pair socks. B W Howard, 2 pair socks. Mrs J Sherman, Jr., 2 pair socks. Mrs C Klutts, 2 pair socks. Hon D F Caldwell, 2 comforts. Mrs A Miller, 2 pair socks. C Lyerly, 2 pair socks. Mrs E A Miller, 2 pair socks. N Keely, 2 pair socks. S Brown, 1 pair socks. E Brown, 1 pair socks. S A Kirk, 1 pair socks. M Brown, 1 pair socks. Miss M Riblin, 1 pair socks. Mrs A Barrier, 1 pair socks. J Trexler, 2 pair socks. H A Miller, 2 pair socks and 1 pair blankets. J Lyerly, Sr., 2 pair socks. T Earnhardt, 1 pair socks. F Waller, 2 pair socks. D Peeler, 2 pair socks. C Trexler, 2 pair socks. J Canup, 2 pair socks. D Klutts, 1 pair socks. D Klutts, 1 pair socks. A Klutts, 1 pair socks. W M Miller, 1 pair socks. J Miller, 1 pair socks. S Miller, 2 pair socks. A Holdshouser, 3 pair socks. A Trexler, 2 pair socks. C Heilig, 5 pair socks. Mrs J Lyerly, 2 pair socks. M Trexler, 2 pair socks. Miss S Cunningham, 2 pair socks. Mrs Klutts, 1 pair socks. J Earnheart, 2 pair socks. J Bost, 1 pair socks. S Brown, 2 pair socks. Z Lyerly, 8 pair socks. R Holdshouser, 1 pair socks. L W Coleman, 2 pair socks. Mrs D Lyerly, 2 pair socks. Mrs M Brown, 1 blanket. A Johnston, 1 blanket. H C Jones, 3 pair socks. M Benson, 2 pair socks. Mrs N O Wilkinson, 2 pair socks, 1 jar pickles. J H Mingis, 1 bag sage and 1 pair socks. Mrs L W Coleman, 1 blanket. J Lyerly, Sr., 1 quilt. S Routhrock, 1 pair socks. Peeler, 1 pair socks. Miss C A Miller, 1 pair gloves. Mrs J W Walton, 1 blanket, 25 lbs soap. J Clark, 2 blankets, 3 bottles of cordial, 1 bundle sage. Mrs T Brown, 2 pair socks, 2 pillows and 2 pillow cases, 1 blanket, 1 woolen coverlaid, bandages and lint. D F Caldwell, \$2. J M Coffin, 3. A J Mock, 3. T E Brown, 3. J Weil, 2. W Horah, 4. J Horah, 3. C Baker, 2. A Murphy, 3. W H Wilson, 2. J Shields, 1. J D Ramsey, 2. J Snyder, 3. S Wiley, 1. Mrs Dr Wyatt, 6 pair socks. Mrs Moss, 1 bag of peas and 1 bag of dried fruit. Mrs W Murphy, 2 comforts, 3 pair of blankets, 3 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 23 pair socks. Mrs Kump, 1 blanket, 1 pair drawers, 1 shirt, 1 pair socks. J P Gowan, 1 pair of blankets, 1 pair socks. Mrs E Murphy, 1 blanket, 4 pair socks, 2 pillows, 4 pillow slips, 4 pair socks. Mrs J Murphy, 2 blankets, 6 pair socks, 1 box soap, bag of hops. Mrs A Henderson, 1 pair of blankets. Mrs V Whitehead, 1 overcoat. Mrs F E Shober, 1 pair blankets, 2 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 2 pair socks, 4 bottles catsup, 1 jar pickles. M Parks, 2 pair socks, to her son J D Parks, 4th Reg S T, N C, Capt Riley's Artillery.

ENGAGEMENT OFF THE LOUISIANA COAST.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following dispatch, received by Gen. Twiggs, from Fort Jackson:

FORT JACKSON, Sept. 20, 1861.

Major-General D. E. Twiggs: Mr Fulda, the telegraphic operator at the head of the Passes, arrived here this morning from that point. He reports an engagement between the U. S. steamer Ivy and the U. S. steamer Water Witch, without injury to the Ivy.

The Ivy was down the South Pass when she discovered the Water Witch. She came out of the Pass taking the Confederate States cutter Pickens in tow, and proceeded up the river. In the meantime the Water Witch came up the Pass, directing a constant fire of shot and shells at the shores, apparently feeling for masked batteries.—Arriving at the Telegraph Station she sent a boat ashore and took away their battery and other instruments. After visiting the light-house, opposite that place, she again proceeded to sea through the same Pass. The Ivy, having put the cutter beyond reach, returned and followed the Water Witch as far as the bar.

[Signed] W. B. ROBERTSON,
Captain Artillery Comd'g.

GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Some of the citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, recently presented Gen. Jeff. Thompson with a sword and pair of pistols, in response to which he sends the following characteristic letter. Gen. T. and his faithful old ally, Indian John, were both in Memphis on Wednesday:

HEADQUARTERS 1st. MID. DIST. S. M. G.,
Camp Bellemont, Sept. 20, 1861.

A few Memphis Patriots: GENTLEMAN: Your kind and appropriate present of a sword and pair of revolvers, by the hands of my old schoolmate, Charley Stephenson, is received, and I sincerely thank you for the gift and the compliment. I have heretofore had to fight the enemy with my pen and tongue, but with borrowed sword and pistol. I can now let in on them in the good old-fashioned way, and hope that in the next ten days I can prove the metal of the sword and range of the pistols on Northern vandals, or more despicable Union men of this State. Whenever I shall draw the sword or aim the pistols, I will think of the unknown donors, and strike for the "few Memphis patriots."

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

We have been much gratified to learn that the Navy Department has late and authentic intelligence respecting that merciless plague of Yankee skippers, the Confederate steamer Sumter. But lately the Yankees announced that she was at the bottom of the sea, and went so far as to say that Providence had something to do with it. On both subjects they appear to be badly informed. The French war vessels which came up the Mississippi the other day brought direct news, received from the British vessel of war Solent, that on the 14th instant, the Sumter was coaling at Trinidad, one of the windward isles of the West Indies. The Solent had just come from Trinidad. We presume by this time the ubiquitous rebel craft is again on her trackless war-path, carrying terror and destruction before her. She is well worthy the old partisan name she wears; now here, now there, going where she is least expected or desired

and making as many mics as a fashionable generally leaving an hind her.—Richmond.

PROCLAMATION

HEADQUARTERS

Citizens of Arkansas

Every exertion is of our enemies of the disastrous defeats on the late battle-field of necessary, in order to ment of our arms, t thrown into the field, received instructions at Richmond, to incer mand, I will receive of the Confederate S try from each of the panies, battalions, or during the war. rendervous at Fort S have in my possession regiments of Arkansas are required to equi they can procure.

The forces from T Those from Louisiana Rock. Both of the equip themselves w procure. An officer into the service the f respective places of officers of companies soon as they have b procure the necessa several commands, Camp Jackson, unle man will be provide clothes and two bla they can be procur forces of the severa at as early a day as therefore, to rally to State, Missouri. H the cause of justice

Then rally, my friends in Missouri myrmidons that still to invade your own perty, liberate your every true Southern arms in defence of

The principles in proclamation of Ma the South of the ult and show them the standard of their co above,) prepared to their altars, and the dence shall be reco cured to our posterity

THE SEQUESTER

NEW The act passed by the sequestration of creates quite a sti cent says:

There has been confiscation bill. Camp, Canal and come within the n The great iron fr Common, will come of Bank Place and dras and Camp; sto tres; the fine blo ville, known as Rou large warehouse on There will be some instance, the owner on Chartres and Ca from 1818 to 1835, grocer, though he in the city, the ot and other places. ceased to be a citi a son who, we believ ed North, but wh years. He is now f member of the W party alluded to (vanced in life, it m gest to him to divi being called hence gaged and identifi the South, may sec resident of Brookli rtinguished lawyer valuable plantation hard with him. H ny years ago. A stone, there cano those who have ign drawn large sum house of wealth an pective, taking eff it may call into qu since that date; t property which is well to pay into the ter.

Sept 13-14

CAVALRY.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A TROOP OF ONE hundred picked men and horses, to serve in the army of the Confederate States, during the war. I shall take men from any county, and require the trooper to be a man of good size, good appearance, good moral character, and of intelligence.

Each trooper is desired to furnish his own horse, if possible, for which he will be paid forty cents per day, and has his horse insured by the Government, against all accidents and casualties from disease.

If a trooper cannot furnish his own horse, he will have one given to him.

The troop is intended for special service, and will be attached to no regiment of cavalry or infantry.

Any one who wishes to join, apply to W. J. Mills, who has charge of the recruiting office in Salisbury. Aug 20-1f

PARENTS.

MR. WILKINSON'S FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of the Salisbury Female Seminary will commence on the 11th day of September. Everything has taken a rise except my prices for tuition. I am thankful for the liberal patronage received, and would solicit the same with the increase *due me*. Teaching is my business. I ask only a support in these hard times. For particulars, address, July 23, 6t. A. D. WILKINSON, PRINCIPAL.

GENERAL ORDER.

Headquarters 63d. Reg. N. C. Militia, July 15th, 1861.

TO THE COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF SAID REGIMENT: Companies will continue to muster at their usual muster grounds, once a month, according to former orders. There will be no encampment of the Regiment, nor any part of it. Companies will not be required to come to Salisbury for the purpose of being drilled, but will continue to be drilled at their respective places of parade.

An encampment would be impracticable and unprofitable, at this season of the year.

By order of

B. R. MOORE,
Col. Commandant.

R. P. BESSENT, Adjutant.
July 16-1f

Time Table, WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

SUPT. OFFICE, Salisbury June 15th, 1861.
On and after the 17th inst., a Train of Cars will leave Salisbury daily and run according to the following schedule.

STATIONS.	TRAIN WEST.		TRAIN EAST.	
	Whole Dist.	Arrive A. M.	Leave P. M.	Arrive P. M.
Salisbury.....	13	8.29	7.45	5.45
Third Creek.....	25	9.10	8.34	4.55
Statesville.....	38	10.05	9.20	4.10
Catawba.....	50	10.46	10.10	3.20
Newton.....	60	11.33	10.55	2.40
Hickory Tavern.....	70	12.10	11.40	2.05
Icard.....	81			1.30
Morganton.....				

Passengers will dine at Icard's.

JAS. C. TURNER, Eng. & Supt.
W. N. C. R. R.

Salisbury, June 18, 1861.-1f

Swan Island Guano

FOR SALE BY

SPRAGUE BROS.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A better fertilizer for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its superiority.

March 19, 1861. SPRAGUE BROS. 11-1f

LAND FOR SALE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I will sell the Plantation on which I reside, containing 320 acres. Nearly one half the tract is in woods, and lies along side the N. C. R. R. There is some 40 acres of river and branch bottoms, and excellent improvements. The location is convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury and very healthy.

March 19, 1861. JNO. A. BRADSHAW. 11-10 mos

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store. Oct. 23. 70-1f

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Market House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch. C. N. PRICE. Jan 22. 2-1f

SHOES! SHOES!

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

April 10. HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS. 42-1f

WANTED.

50,000 PAIR OF WOOLEN SOCKS
For the North Carolina Soldiers.

Office of the Assistant Q. M. & P. M. of the N. C. Army, Salisbury, August 15, 1861.

THE HIGHEST HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH WILL be paid for woolen socks. I appeal to the Patriotic ladies of North Carolina to furnish them, and am satisfied the call will not be in vain.

I would prefer them thick and made long in the leg. A. MYERS.

Assistant Q. M. & P. M.

Aug 16-1f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN County; Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1861.

Frercks & Raeder

Attachment.

The Consolidated Mining Company.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the officers of the Consolidated Mining Company, and all others on whom process against said company can be personally served, are inhabitants of another government, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made in the Salisbury Banner for six successive weeks, notifying said company to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead or demur—otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against it and the property levied upon by virtue of this attachment sold to pay Plaintiff's debt, damages and costs.

Witness Obadiah Woodson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday in August A. D., 1861, and in the eighty-sixth year of our Independence.

OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk.

Aug 16-6t-(Pr. fee \$7.00.)

The Confederate Loan.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Commissioners, to receive subscriptions of Stock to the Confederate Loan, would most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the patriotism of the people of Rowan County, to come forward with their well known liberality, and uphold the Government, and sustain the credit of the Confederate States.

We ask of you to subscribe a portion of your crops, for which you will receive the Bonds of the Confederate States, bearing eight per cent. per annum.

By thus sustaining our Government in the noble struggle against the Black Republican hordes invading our soil, we shall defend our liberties, our lives, our homes and firesides, our wives and our children from the blood stained hands of our enemies, and free ourselves from the yoke of oppression and despotism.

B. CRAIG,

J. W. HALL,

SAMUEL REEVES,

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Commissioners.

July 26, 1861-1f

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF A. & W. MYERS, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection. Pay up and save costs.

Jan. 17th, 1860. W. MYERS. 30-1f

Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of DAVID WEIL, No. 2, Granite Row.

Dr. J. Bovee Dod's

IMPERIAL WINE

BITTERS
A KE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots known only to the Indians of South America, and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDFIELD & CO.,

Proprietors.

78 William Street, New York.

And for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS, Sole Agents for Salisbury. 53-1f

June 26.



A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

AND

GROCERIES,

are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecendently low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S

TO COUNTRY

MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of Country Merchants, to his large and varied Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,

which he will sell at Wholesale as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SKIRTS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES

at

S. FRANKFORD'S.

Oct. 9, 1860.

18-1f

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

At their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low for CASH.

LAW BLANKS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, neatly printed and pressed, kept in large quantities, at the BOOK STORE for sale.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7, 1859.

1f.

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

10,000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hds Molasses.

May 29. SPRAGUE BRO 49-1f

SPECIAL NOTICE.



3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
nice and clean, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

2 4 0
Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
From 210 to 240, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 Lbs. 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 Gallons 1000
Pure Linseed Oil.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Enniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 Medicinal French Brandy, 1840
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40,000 Cigars from \$7.50 to \$40 per 1000, 40,000
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey.
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.
sept 18-c

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS. Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 64-1f

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, C. rdinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce. SPRAGUE BRO. May 20. 49-1f

MANSION HOTEL, Salisbury.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

Salisbury, Jan. 5, 1861. WM. ROWZEE. 1-1f